ARRIVAL OF THE PONY EXPRESS.

ORGANIZATION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

The New-Almaden Mines Case.

FORT KEARNEY, Saturday, Feb. 2, 1861.

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The Pony Express passed here at 3:30 p. m.

San Francisco, Jan. 16—3:40 r. m.

Messures are in progress for holding a Union meeting in San Francisco the present week.

Terrence B. McManus, one of the Irish exiles of 1848, who escaped from Australia to California in 1857, died at St. Mary's Hospital, San Francisco, vesterday, aged 50 years. He occupied a prominent position among the Irish population here.

Some of our business men are experiencing serious stoubles from the disturbed state of the Union, having purchased Government drafts for remittances East, which came back protested.

A lady passenger, who some months age broke her arm while getting on a California-bound steamer at Panama, has just obtained \$7,000 verdict against Mr. Vanderbill from a San Francisco jury.

arm while getting on a Camerala sound secans.

Panama, has just obtained \$7,000 verdict against Mr.

Vanderbilt from a San Francisco jury.

The opinions in the great New-Almaden quick-liver mines are being read in the United States Circuit Court to-day. Judge McAllister has been engaged till 3 p. m. reading his opinion, but has not finished, and it is still doubtful what he will decide, although the dicta was understood to be favorable to the claimants thus far. Judge Hoffman, having an equal jurisdiction, will follow with another very lengthy opinion.

thus far. Judge Hodiman, having an equal jurisdiction, will follow with another very lengthy opinion.

The Legislature has as yet done nothing—still waiting for the Assembly to elect a Speaker. Wm. Collam, the Douglas candidate, withdrew to-day, which it is believed will lead to the election of a Speaker in a day or two, when the Governor's Message will be sentin.

Peny express dates from Fort Kearney to the dist of December were received two days ago.

Arrived, 14th steamer Unit Sem, from Penama. Sailed, 14th, shark Willedmins for Liverpool, carrying wheat and flour, 16th, ship Endeaver, for New York.

Construction—There was an extensive section sale vesterday of groesies and other arrives, the prices resilied evitoring a declining tordency. Show's Candless brought 19 and 1, New York Sirup, 22c. From 1 New York Caroline Sogar, 11c.: Manille Coffee, \$15.007 \$15.01.\$1 Pto 10. Formium Rice, 50s. 4c. P.D. Wheat, Barby, and Oata are uncharged with in increased disposition to sell. To day various parcels of 1 ishmus Butter soid within a ravego of 25 25 20c. Candles find boyers for immediate use at 19 yearse, the late effort to rally the market proving subsuccessful.

E. R. Burnell, Douglas Democrat, was elected Speaker of the Assembly to-day.

The New-Almaden quicksilver-mine decision gives the mines to the chairmants, and rejects, their chairs to

The New Alladen quicksing and rejects their claim to the mines to the chainsants, and rejects their claim to the adjoining lands. Both Judges agreed. Thirty prisoners attempted to escape from the State Prison yesterday. Three were killed, thirteen wounded, and the remainder were arrested, except one. The guard was slightly wounded.

Illinois on the Virginia Conference' NO COMPROMISE. SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Friday, Feb. 1, 1861.

Mr. Lincoln returned home this morning after visiting his etep-mother, and the grave of his father at Charleston.

He held a public reception in the town-hall at Cuarleston, attended by hundreds of people. Being called upon to make a speech, he stated that the time for a public definition of the policy of his Administration had not come, and that he could but express his gratification at seeing so many of his friends, and give them a hearty greeting. Most of the attendance then shook hands with him, and dispersed amid enthusiastic

On his way here he met a deputation from Cincipnati on their way to Springfield, to tender him the hospitalities of the city. The invitation was accepted, and the time of the visit fixed for the 13th proximo.

A brouze medal, with the head of Henry Clay, has been sent by Daniel Ullman to Mr. Lincoln, with a letter stating the gift was intended for the first Presicient that represented the views of the great Whig leader.

The discussion of the proposition to send Commissioners to the Washington Convention was brought to a head to-day in the Legislature by the passage of the following resolutions. They are understood to be pre-

following resolutions. They are understood to be prepared under Mr. Lincoln's supervision:

Whereas, Resolutions of the State of Virginia have been communicated to the General Assembly of this State, proposing the appointment of Commissioners by the several States, to meet in Convention on the 4th day of February, 1861, at Washington.

Resolved, by the Senate, the Home of Representatives concurring herein. That with the earnest desire for the return of harmony and kind relations among our States, and out of respect to the commonwealth of Virginia, the Governor of the State he requested to appoint five Commissioners on the part of Hi role to confer and consult with the Commissioners of the State who shall meet at Washington; provided, that said Commissioners shall at sit times be subject to the control of the State who shall meet at Washington; provided, that said Commissioners shall at sit times be subject to the control of the Guerral Assembly of the State of Rincols.

Resolved, That the appointment of Commissioners by the State of Illinois in response to the invitation of the State of Virginia, is not an expression of option on the part of this State that say summinimant of the Federal Constitution is requisible to afford to the people of the classycholing States adequate guaranties for security of their right, nor an approval of the basic of settlement

the spirit is when the Constitute of the spoint of the consistently with its principles.

Resolved, That while we are willing to appoint Commissioners to meet in Convention with those of other States for consultation upon matters which at present distract our furniony as a nation, we also insist that the appropriate constitutional method of considering and acting upon the grievances complained of by our sistematic of the constitution of the c we also baid that the appropriate constitutional nethod of considering and acting upon the grievances complained of by our sister States would be by the call of a Convention for the amendment of the Constitution in the manner contemplated by the fifth stille of that instrument, and if the States described the significant configuration of the contemplated by the fifth stille of that instrument, and if the States described about the significant configuration of the contemplated by the fifth stille of that instrument, and if the States described in the contemplated by the fifth stilled of the contemplated b

Springrieto, Ill., Saturday, Feb. 2, 1861. Mr. Lincoln expressed himself to a visitor, yesterday, that, if Pennsylvania be represented in the Cabinet, i ill be by Cameron, and no one else.

J. A. Nunes of San Francisco had a protracted private interview with Mr. Lincoln to-day. He is anxious to see California represented in the Cabinot. The appointment of a member from the Pacific coast is looked upon here as very probable. No communication has passed between Mr. Lincoln and Col. Fremont since the latter's arrival in the East. The report that Gen. Scott has detailed Col. Summer

and Maj. Hunter to accompany Mr. Lincoln to Washington is based upon a misapprehension. Only a few personal friends will compose his cortage.

Mr. Cameron and the Cabinet.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 3, 1861. The Sunday Mercury publishes the conversation had with Mr. Lincoln by the Committee of the Central Republican Club at Lincolu, Ill., for the purpose of urging the appointment of Mr. Cameron to his Cabinet. Mr. Lincoln stated a great desire to appoint him, but charges were made from Ohio and the Western States of his corruption in obtaining a contract, which, if proven, must exclude him; but, if he vindicates himself, he expressed the strongest disposition to appoint

Mass Meeting in Boston.

Bostos, Feb. 3, 1861. There will be a mass People's Convention, without sistinction of party, in the Merchants' Exchange tomorrow, to send Commissioners to Washington.

Louisiana.

New-Orleans, Friday, Feb. 1, 1861. The Mint and Custom House were quietly taken esterday. To-day the officials took the cath under the Ordinance of the Convention. The report of the Committee on Citizenship comes

Death of Chief Justice Hall, of Ne-

Draska. Omara, Friday, Feb. 1, 1861. Chief Justice Hall, of this Territory, died at his sidence in Belleview about 1 o'clock this morning.

Death of Ex-Gov. Harris. PROVIDENCE, R. I., Saturday, Feb. 2, 1861. Ex-Gov. Elisha Harris died last night at his resi-

A Boston Dry-Goods House in Trouble.

Bostov, Saturday, Feb. 2, 1861.

G. H. Spragne and G. G. Mann of the firm of Sprague, Mann & Co., dry goods dealers on Tremont row, were before the Police Court to-day and held in \$15,000 bail each, on the charge of attempting to defraud their creditors in New-York and Boston, of whom they had purchased goods. It is alleged that their recent purchases amount to \$50,000 and that they low account for but \$25,000

ASSEMBLY ALBANY, Feb. 2, 1861. ASSEMBLY.....ALEASY, Fob. 2, 1801.

Gov. Morgan sent in the proceedings of the Maine
Legislature, invoring a uniform system in Weights and
Measures, and Currency. Laid on the table. He also
transmitted the resolutions of the New-Jersey Legistransmitted the resolutions of the New-Jersey Legis-lature on Federal Relations, giving the names of the Commissioners appointed by that State in accordance with the resolutions of the Legislature of Virginia. Mr. ROBINSON moved the printing of this and all states are appropriations.

milar communications.

Mr. FISH moved to amend by excluding the communication from the State of Virginia. Lost, 32 to and Mr. Robinson's motion was adopted.

and Mr. Roomson's motion was adopted.

RILLS PASSED.

To open Felix street, Brooklyn; to authorize the City of Utica to borrow \$12,000, to pay their floating debt, and making the future incurring of debt a misdemeanor; to provide for the payment of interest on certain canal drafts and awards; to authorize the sale or leasing of real estate belonging to Benevolent, Scientific Opens, Agricular and Missioner Scientific (Propage Agriculus and Missioner Scientific Opens Agriculus and Missioner Scientific Control of the Control of ifie, Orphan Asylums, and Missionary Societies.

Mr. ROBINSON introduced the following concur-

rent resolutions:

HAcron, By the 15th Section of an Act of the Congress of the

Access, By the 15th Section of an Act of the Congress of the od States entitled "An Act to regulate the deposites of the is money," approved the 23d of June, 15th, the sum of four on fourteen thomand five hundred and twenty delbars and aly-one centroclorating to the United States, was deposited this State for safe keeping:

d. Whereas, This State by an act of the Legislature passed e tenth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and viscour, agreed to receive the said money on deposit, and mainty predige the faith of the State for its safe keeping and mainty product the same should be required by the Lecter the Treasury of the United States; it whereas, In the present allstudied condition of the counist the duty of this State, by all possible efforts, to superanting the product of the Federal Gavernment and sustain its

diff.; debreos, It is believed that the aftersaid deposit of one; with this State may be made heat-quested in makining a public credit, by pledging it as security for the repsymmet a bean by the United States to the amount of such deposit; clore be it all the Senate concur). That upon the request of the site of the Treasury of the United States, the Centreller of State he authorized and required under his hand and the seal is State to gueranty the premium of the principal and not of any boods of the United States which were received all States and the before the states which were received all States and the before the states of the United States which were received at States and the before the states of the States and the states are states as a state of the states are states are states as a state of the states are states as a state of the states are states are states as a state of the states are states are states as a state of the states are states are states as a state of the states are states are states as a state of the states are states are states are states are states as a state of the states are states

In the State shader the before mentioned act of Zod June 1836, and are to its custody for safe keeping.

In the Semate, the Assembly concurrent recolutions appointing commissioners on the part of Virginia's proposition, were amounced. Mesers, Colvin, J. McLeod Murphy, and Fiero, desired to consider them immediately.

mmedately.

The PKESIDENT said, that it would require the manimous consent of the members, otherwise it must table one day. WILLIAMS, LAPHAM, and MUNROE

objecting, they went over.

BILLS IN ASSEMBLY.

Mr. BIEDSALL S bill, in relation to the sale of ouths, casks, &c., provides that private stainps or cands may be registered in the office of Secretary of State, makes it unlawful for any person, without con-sent of the owner, to use any barrel, cnsk, &c., with any private brands, to sell other liquous, &c., in, and lives summary power to magistrates to punish the

Mr. KENNY'S bill to smend the law relative to colection of demands against vessels, is designed to pro-ect the stevedores, and allows no vessel to leave port, inder certain ponalties, until the stevedores charges as paid.

SAXE'S bill to facilitate the detection of counerfeit bank notes provides that any bank, by any of its officers, may stamp or write the word "counterfeit," altered," or "worthless," upon any such bank offered to or taken by them, and if by mistake or "altered," or they so deface or damage a good note they shall not be responsible for more than the actual loss by the deface-

Mr. ARCULARIUS'S bill to smend the law of diorce when either party was separated from the other and joined a religious sect or society that believes the parriage relation unlawful or void; for separation for cars without consent, and for brutal treatment

drunkenness.
Mr. FISHER'S bill to amend the Revised Statutes relation to proceedings before Surrogates, provides at no fees shall be charged when the estate is less

than \$150.

Mr. PIERCE'S bill relative to the claims of soldiers of 1812, abolishes the present commission, pays them \$3,000 for their expenses, and makes a new clerkship of \$1,000 a year in the Controller's Office to attend to ch claims.

Michigan Legislature. DETROIT, Saturday, Feb. 2, 1861. In the Schate, yesterday, a resolution authorizing the Governor to appoint five Commissioners to Washthe Governor to appoint five Commission ington was rejected—Yeas, 15; Nays, 15.

News from Kansas. LEAVESWORTH, Saturday, Feb. 2, 1861. The Territorial Legislature is winding up its business, and will probably adjourn to day. The bill declaring certain Territorial claim bonds illegal, failed to a law. The Delaware Indiats have selected

as their portion of their late reserve lands, that bordering on the Missouri and Kaw Rivers, amounting to 98,000 acres. 7,000 acres. The boiler of Wright's steam saw and grist mill at

The boiler of Wright's steam saw and grist mill at Alexandria, in this county, exploded yesterday, killing eight persons, including the engineer, miller, and some other well-known citizens.

Archison, Friday, Feb. 1, 1861.

Mesers, Hyatt and Burney reached Atchison the day before yesterday, and held a conference with Gen. Pomeroy. These gentlemen have decided to establish relief depots at three prominent points in the Territory, as the only way to reach the sufferers in the distant settlements. Statements taken to-day by Mr. Hyatt from the live of sure of them show that the waret has from the lips of some of them show that the worst has not yet been felt. The calamity becomes hourly renter. Forty thousand people number increases constantly. Mr. Hyart has written a letter to the Kansas Legislature, urging on them the propriety of immediately addressing a measural to the Legislatures of the several States.

Legislatures of the several States.

Judge Army proceeds at once into the heart of the Territory with reference to the establishment of the relief depots. By personal inspection on the railroad from Mendota to Atchieon he flads over eighty car loads of provisions between these places, which added to the previous relief received—nearly four million and of the depot of the previous relief received—nearly four million and of the depot of the previous relief received—nearly four million and of the depot of the previous relief received—nearly four millions and of the depot of the previous relief received—nearly four millions and of the depot of the previous relief received—nearly four millions and of the depot of the depot of the previous relief received—nearly four millions and the depot of pound all told-will have thus been sent to the family pound all told—will have thus been sent to the familia-ing. But this is only about one-lifth of the relief that will be needed, and if the country does not contribute seed for the people to plant, even this relief will not be sufficient. General Pomeroy's funds will be exhausted in paying the present freights. To establish relief de-pots in the Territory money is pressingly needed. From his Territorial trip Mr. Arny will retain to Mendota, and then continue his efforts with the State Legislatures for means to purchase seed. Of wheat seed one hundred thousand bushels at least will be needed.

The Verdict in the Jackalow Case.

The Verdict in the Jackalow Case.

TENTON, N. J., Saturday, Feb. 2, 1861.

The Jury in the Jackalow case came into Court today at 12 o'clock, and rendered the following verdie:

We find that the prisoner called John, alias John
Canoe, alias Jackalow, is guilty of the robbery changed
in the first count in the indictment in the manner therein, and that the offense was committed on beaud the
sloop "Spray," which at the time was lying on the
waters adjoining the State of Connecticut, between
Norwalk harbor and Westchester County, in the State
of New-York, and at a point five miles eastward from
Lyons' Point, one and a half miles from the Connectiut shore at low water mark, and then farther eav that cut shore at low water mark; and then further say that the defendant is not guilty on the other counts in the

Mr. Grandin, counsel for the prisoner, moved to set aside the verdict as being against the law and evidence. They will bring the case up for argument before a full beach at the March term of the Court as to jurisdiction. bench at the March term of the Court as to jurisdiction. One of the jurous stated that they had agreed only as to the coat mentioned in the indictment, and that they considered the taking of the money not proved. The charge of the Court to the Jury was, that if the Jury believed the prisoner murdered the Lects for the purpose of obtaining the property, the crime was clearly robbery. And as the verdict is for taking the coat only, it will be maintained as a ground for a new trial that the prisoner did not commit the murder for the purpose of robbing them of the coat, which was proved to be worth about one dollar. to be worth about one dollar.

Counterfeit Bills.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Feb. 2, 1861. A new and dangerous counterfeit on the B-ighton Market Eark, of Brighton, Mass., appeared this after-noon. The counterfeits are of the denomination of \$10.

Marine Disaster.

PROVIDENCE, Feb. 3, 1861.
The schooner North State, Horton, from Savannah for Providence, with 1,000 bales of cotton, went ashere on the west side of Point Judith, during a thick fog on Saturday afternoon. She is bilged and full of

The North Briton Outward Bound. PORTLAND, Feb. 3, 1861. The steamship North Briton sailed for Liverpool at

VIOLATING THE SUNDAY LAW .- Eleven men and one woman were arrested last night for violating the Sunday law in regard to selling liquor. Twenty men and five women were apprehended for being drunk in

the streets, and nine persons for playing billiards and other games.

3 o'clock this morning.

A STRUGGLE FOR THE SENATORSHIP.

NOMINATION OF JUDGE HARRIS.

From Our Special Reporter.

ALBANY, Saturday, Feb. 2, 1861-11 r. M. We have but just emerged from one of the severest struggles that has distinguished the politics of New-York. The one-man power at the State Capital is overthrown. The scepter has departed from Judah, and a law-giver from between his feet.

The stake for which the combatants contended was the scat soon to be vacated in the United States Senate by Gov. Seward. For many weeks past a canvase has been going on in Albany, among the members of the Legislature, looking to this result. All who are acquainted with the internal affairs of New-York know how much was put to bazard in this controversy. For twelve years a certain type of politicians had had a friend at the National Capital whose influence was second to that of few men in the country. We were just on the eve of events which would open to the occupant of the chair, now filled by Gov. Seward, a far wider field for molding the policy of the Federal Administration, and acting through its immense influence in this State, than he had ever culti-The contest, too, while it partook of all the charac-

teristics of a most intense personal struggle, involved far more serious consequences than were included in the question whether this man or that man should be the successful competitor for the prize. It was not a mere battle that was to be lost or won. It was a confliet which was to determine whether a dynasty was to stand and give law to its subjects, or be overthrown and armillated. Fully appreciating this fact, not Richard at Rosworth Field. Charles at Naseby, nor Napoteon at Waterloo, made a more desperate fight for empire than did the one-man power at Albany to retain the scepter it has wielded for so many years over the politics and placemen of this State. Its downfall, here, to-night, in the Capital, which has so long recognized its sway, and felt its rigorous rule, was most signal and complete. But to go back a little. ---

For two weeks past, the orderiles and foglemen of the Regency have been gathering in this city. Names and countenances familiar in the lobby of the Legislature, and in the purileus of State Conventions since the Republican party was organized, and even long before, have been busy giving the watchwords to the faithful, encouraging the timerous, stimulating the venal with promises of good pickings under the incoming Administration, and threatening waverers with proscription if they dared to resudiate the old tests and rally under a strange banner.

As the day of tettle drew nigh, more important perenages gathered to the place of combat. The Field Marshals of the Autocracy, one after another, came upon the ground and pitched their seats. Men who do ot repair to Albany unless the prize is of rare importaute appeared upon the scene, and opened confidential conferences with members dec Legislature. The Stam officers were sounded, and their views and purposes ascertained. It soon became evident that the Regency was in trepidation. It was circulated noiselessly to severed circles that either the Regent had greatly miscalenlated the strength of his forces, or there was a muticy in the ranks. Managers and messengers pussed to and fro between Albany and Washington, The household troops were given to understand that the supposed prospective dispenser of the patronage of this State at the Federal capital desired-may more, demanded-that all should stand firm and carry out the Senatorial programme arranged over the woodcock and the wine, under the shadow of the Green Mountains, last Summer. In a word, and not to put too fine a point upon it, it was said that Gov. Seward insisted that good faith required that the arrangement to make Mr. Evarts his successor, entered into in Vermont during the Summer solstice, must be carried out to the letter. In thus insisting, our eminent Senator only gave another exhibition of his proverbial attachment to his friends through ill or good fortune.

Doubtless, the exigencies of the canvass at Albany has suggested to long heads whether it was not best to change the candidate; and it is understood that at one time Mr. Evarts was about to be sacrificed to the remorseless rule of the Regency which unbesitatingly throws a man aside the instant he can no longer be used. But milder, not to say better counsels, prevailed, and Mr. Evacts was left in the field.

And now with those old and well-skilled politicians, Robert T. Haws, Controller of New-York City, A. Oakey Hall, Counsel to the Police Commissioners, and James Kelley, Tax Receiver, and officeholders in genral, forming his personal suite, and his immediate advisers and aids-de-camp, Mr. Evarts repaired to Albany, took rooms at Congress Hall, and opened the campaign in earnest. To see a gentleman of Mr. Evarte's keen rense of propriety, depart so widely from all precedents as to enter the lobby and button-hole members and solleit their votes for the lofty position of a Senator in Congress, was a striking proof of the severe discipline imposed upon him by his backers and trainers. To his credit be it said, however, that in interviews with menbers, and especially with radical Republicans, who no doubt questioned him the more closely on this point beouse of his elaborate defense of the Pugitive Slave law al Carrie Garden ten years ago, and also because of his presumed inclination to a compromising policy, he frankly repudiated all compromises and compromisers, assur-ing them that he was not for lowering but elevating the standard of principle in this crisis. This induces me to credit the well-authenticated report, that in some of these interviews he openly repudiated certain affiliations which surrounded him, declaring that the recent course of the editor of a leading Republican journal upon the Slavery question was crushing him, and, unless he could relieve himself from its influence, it would sink him. We record this fact as an indication of the soundness both of Mr. Evarts and the Republican members of the Legislature. Viewing the trying position in which he thus found himself, we think he made a gallant contest for a man so inexperienced in politics. For it must be remembered that, until very recently, Mr. Evarts was almost wholly unknown to leading Republicans in the rural districts, not to speak of the masses of the party. Doubtless, anterior to his appearance at the Chicago Convention, there were counties in our State where his name had scarcely been heard, beyond the select and rather exclusive circle of the profession of which he is an ornament. This fact gave an air of gallant audicity and chivalrous venture to his novel and unprepared appearance in the arena as an aspirant for the highest political honors. It was impossible to withhold one's admiration for one who so boldly dared all and risked all in the pursuit of such a distinction. If the stake was great, so was the peril, and no faint or feeble heart would ever have dared to confront the one in hope of the other.

"He either fears his fate too much, Or his desarts are small, Who dares not put it to the teach, To gain or lose it all."

In addition to his own tact and talents—the latter unquestiounbly of a high order-Mr. Evarts was surrounded by a band of the most skillful and experienced, the most thoroughly drilled and compacted corps of political managers in the country. Mr. Weed, a host a himself, led the cohort, flanked and followed by Mr. Controller Haws, Moses H. Grinnell, Simeon Draper, A. Oakey Hall, Abram Wakeman, and other eminent centlemen of New-York city; a large moiety of the State officers in Albany; Hellis White, A. B. Dickinson, E. W. Leavenworth, O. B. Matteson, and a crowd of men of like distinction from the Center, North and West; while a cloud of Harbor-Masters, Loan Commissioners, Canal Collectors, Canal Appraisers, and other officials, and politicians, covered the field of battle as light dragoons, skirmishers and zonaves. It is estimated that the whole number of men collected here from all parts of the State by the managers of Mr. Evarts for the purpose of influencing, dragooning and controlling the members of the Legislature in his behalf during the

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA. NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE. THE CONTEST AT ALBANY, past week has not been less than one thousand. Certicians of every grade. Never were the halls and parlors of the hotels, or the lobbics of the Legislature, thronged with such feverish and intense activity. Not a member of either House but a score of eager expectants lay in ambush for him at every corner, and wherever he went he was waylaid, and compelled to listen to the entrenties and appeals of this party, or the remonstrances, threats or seductions of the other. Perhaps we should here mention that one great argument in the canvass against Mr. Greeley was that his very decided opinions on the Slavery question there could be no doubt that his presence in the Senate would be distasteful to the South! Thus the whole town was like an ant-hill in view of some great disaster; and some of the unlucky members, more indifferent than others to political obligations and political interests, finally refused to listen to any argument or any suggestion on a subject which had become to

The canvass on the other side, though industriously prosecuted, and aided by the presence and the efforts f gentlemen from various parts of the State, had been carried on for the most part by the members of the Legislature themselves. There had been comparatively but little outside interference. A word or two of candidates brought forward on that side:

We tell no secret when announcing that the Republican party of New-York, Hke all other parties, in all other States, has two "wings." In this instance, while the wing which is understood to follow the load of Meesrs. Seward and Weed (we'state this thus pointedly merely to be understood), had to a man concentrated its strength upon Mr. Evarts, the other wing, though agreeing in principles and policy, had divided its forces between two. The larger part brought forward Mr. Greeley; the smaller sustained Judge Harris. Though both these gentlemen were formerly Whigs, the friends of each were marshaled and led by men of Democratic antecedents-politicians of the school of Silas Wright and Benjamin F. Butler. Mr. Pierca of Ulster and Mr. Angel of Allegany, both old Barnourners of the Buffalo-Platform type, and leading men n the Legislature, were the main reliance of Judge Harris. The canvass was kindly conducted between the respective friends of Messrs. Harris and Greeley Their supporters had feelings and purposes in common Both simed at the same object—the overthrow of the one-man power at our State capital. "Down with the

Dietator " was the rallying cry of both. Finally, the two factions stood face to face. With due formalities the caucus of the Republican members of both Houses met in the Assembly Chamber this evening. There was but a single absence-Mr. L'Amoreaux of Wayne. One hundred and fifteen

Mr. Biugham of Rensselaer County was chosen o preside, and the Clerks of the Senate and House were appointed Secretaries. The historic old hall was crowded in every part, spectators being present upon the floor as well as in the lobbies and retiring-rooms. Efforts were repeatedly made to expel all these gentle men from the floor, but still many of them succeeded in making their position there.

Finally, a resolution was adopted to ballot for a canlidate for United States Senator. Senator Sessions of Chantauqua and Mr. Farnum of Dutchess were appointed tellers, and took their stand in the nisle, in front of the Speaker's desk, holding between them a but in which the ballots were to be cast. First the Clerk of the Senate called the names of members of that body; and as, in answer to the call, each walked up to deposit his ballot, his port, and mien, and trend were enjerly. scrutinized by the excited throng, the portly figure and jovial features of Senator Hammond, understood to be the sole, zealous supporter of the Hen. H.J. Raymord, the substantial air of Senator Laplam, who was be-lieved to go for Mr. Greeley, and the graceful and high-bred bearing of Senator Rotch, who was reckened among those who followed the standard of Judge Harris, being specially noticed. After the Sensters had all been called, the call of the House began in the same regular and rather solemn manner, in which the sonorous, passionless voice and measured accents of the Clerk formed a strange contrast to the hot and anxious excitement that was quivering in manly form of Mr. Wright of Genessee was seen to approach the tellers and cast in the last ballot, except fully obeyed by the grim chieftain of the Evarts drawn all over the hall. Next, the tellers, bearing with terror and astonishment, smoking vehemently; and proceeding to the Clerk's desk, turned out its contents terrible command which enjoined upon his luckless seemingly protracted beyond all precedent. But, it ris! This was promptly obeyed, as was proved by the was only the auxiety to be relieved from a suspense | result of the minth ballot: into minutes. When Senator Sessions rose to aumounce the result, the vest audience was as eilent as the grave. A hundred quivering pencils recorded the tally-the growd breathed freer-and swift messengers started to anounce the vote to Mr. Weed, who sat pale and auxus in the Executive Chamber, to Judge Harris, who, bland as usual, received the tidings at Congress Hall, and to other representative men, and knots of managers, who occupied the offices and lobbics of the Capitol.

The figures of the first ballot were as follows: In Hards.

It Hards.

It Hards.

The four voice for Jenus C. Smith were east, as was supposed, by Senator Hillmone, Means, Field and Alpas outh of Ontarlo, and Mr. Roberts of Menroe, the two for H. R. Selden by Means. Brown and Morgan of Menroes and that for H. J. Raymond by Senator Hammond, who continued to vote for him until the last ballot, when he voted for Judge Hards.]

This result satisfied every considerate person that the andidate of the Regency was deemed to ultimate defeat, and that hope for him was no longer justifiable. Every effort had been exerted, every motive urged, and the last despairing appliance used to swell the vote for Mr. Evarts on the first trial of strength. When, in stead of being 50, as shrewd calculators had predicted, or even 60, as eager backers had bet, it fell to 42, countenances drooped, money changed hands, and the Executive chamber grew dark with the gloomy frown which settled upon the brow of the Napoleon of the fight. At Chicago he had met his Waterloo; and here at last Fontainebleau was opening before him.

But, perhaps, this weakness of Evarts is only apparent, thought the more sanguine and inexperienced; he will surely develop a greater strength on the second ballot; this cannot be all that all his supporters, mana-

gers, and backers can possibly give him-Once more unto the breach, dear friends, once more !" And so the second ballot was ordered. The process voting was precisely the same as before, with the exception that while holding the hat Mr. Farnum now stood on the right of Senator Sessions instead of on his left. The counting of the votes was done rather more rapidly than on the first ballot, a crowd of eager observers who had gathered around the tellers at the clerk's desk being dispersed amid a general laugh by a motion of Mr. Benedict of Albany to appoint five additional tellers. At last the Chairman rapped to restore silence in the hall while Mr. Sessions stood up to declare the result. Hardly had he begun when "Louder!" was shouted by an excited citizen, and then the following significant figures were clearly announced by the calm and unagifigures were creary
tated Senator from Chantauqua:
Wm. M. Fferts. 199 H. R. Selden.
Horace Greeley. 42 J. C. Smith
In Hards. 22 H. J. Raymond.

Wm. Curtis Noyes... This seemed delightful and cheering to the friends of Greeley, but depressing and ominous to those of Evarte, and all eyes were turned on the tall and peculiar figure of Speaker Littlejobn, as he shambled in from the Executive chamber where everybody supposed he had been to receive the orders of the higher powers. But no gleam of hope shone forth from his nervous and sallow features, and with dismal forebodings, the

declared as follows: 19 Reymond. [The four optes for Mr. Noyes, which adhered to his name until the last ballot, were understood to be cast by Scuntor Manierre of New York, Mr. Tuthill et Sufick, Mr. Comstock of Brooklyn, and Mr. Folletton of Orange, Mr. Raymond's vote was doubted on this ballot through the gratitude of Mr. Speaker Little john, who thus repaid the kind obscores with which Mr. Raymond defended him less Astumn in the canvass propeding the election.]

Evarte is gaining! Evarta is gaining! was row whispered joyously about among those friends of his who could not see below the surface; but, on the other hand, the running to and fro of messengers, and the sudden appearance on the floor of the House of Gen. J. M. Cook, the Bank Superintendent, while the burly form of Hollis White and the grave, intellectual face of election would tend to dissolve the Union, as from his Abram Wakeman, and the keen, piercing eyes of Oakey Hall deployed in the lobby, proved beyond a doubt that the crisis was felt to be serious, and that a last desperate effort was now to be put forth. The excitement flamed up again, and the fourth ballet was watched with, if possible, a more greedy interest than its predecessors; for in this ballot it was said Evarts was to be nominated ! But alas! the fond dreams of enthusiastic hearts! Mr. Sessions, as business-like and placid as ever, read off the figures, which I here trans-

.... 41 Selden

Here one of Mr. Noyes's and one of Mr. Smith's supporters had apparently gone over to Mr. Greeley, while one of Mr. Raymend's and two others had joined the forces of Judge Harris. This, however, could not be ascertained, as it appeared that 116 votes had been counted, while the caucus contained but 115 members; passed over as accidental, and the fifth ballot was procceded with. The throng of mere curious spectators in the lobbies had now somewhat diminished, and bets were freely offered that the cancus would not be able to conclude its business to-night. Still, the deep anxiety with which its proceedings were watched by the assembled friends of the parties showed no falling

The result of the ballot was declared in these ... 20 Raymond...... Growing confidence on one side, deepening depression on the other, followed this announcement, Rumors

were now current that the order for an adjournment had been issued from the mysterious recesses of the Executive chamber, and the Greeley men and Harris men stood prepared to resist it, as they had from the first been prepared to resist an expected effort to postpone the caucus till Monday night. But as yet no such motion was offered, and with monotonous formality, foreign enough to the throbbing fever of every heart, the work went on, the seventh ballot introducing a new candidate in the person of Mr. Merwin R. Brewer of New-York, a relative and intimate friend of Mr. Con-

troller Haws. These are the figures:
 Evants
 41 Smith

 Greeley
 42 Selden

 Hattis
 28 Raymond

 Noves
 4 Brewer
 This showed no progress (the fact that 116 votes had

been cast was not noticed), and the moment had come to move the adjournment. But the motion to ballot again was made by some quick-footed member, and had been carried, when Mr. Fish of Montgomery slowly rose and moved that this Caucus do now adjourn till Monday evening next. A buzz of sudden private discussion instantly rose all over the floor, and one memher rose to move an amendment, when that sturdy Republican, Mr. Merritt of St. Lawrence quietly dired the point that the motion was out of order, as a ballot had already been ordered. The Chair decided that the point of order was well taken, and so the philosophical tellers, holding their hat cautiously by the rim, once more took their post in the nisle before the Speaker's chair, and, at the roll-cell, the members, with an aspect of new resolution, came up and voted once again. This ballot, the eighth, proved to be the turning point of the struggle. Its result was proclaimed as

| Company | Comp The Greeley men were now elate with the assurance that they were approaching the object of their en-

thusiastic and careful labors, and the more ardent among them entertained no doubt that the next every pulse of both spectators and actors in this mean, ballet, or the next after that, would give them orable scene. Finally, as the gray head and square, the victory. But in the mean time the dread ballet, or the next after that, would give them monition of the last vote lad been painthat of the Chairman, a deep breath of relief was forces, as he sat in the Executive Chamber nervous the hat to the Chairman, received his vote, and then | Lieutenant Littlejohn brought back to the Cancus the and began to count them in presence of the intent and followers to perform the harden upon themselves, or nervous assembly. The canvass of this first ballot was rather upon their leader, by at once going over to Har-

This result surprised nobody, least of all the friends of Mr. Greeley, who had learned early in the course of the ballot, from Schator Truman, one of their staunchest and most prudent leaders, that the enemy was making this last, and, to binself, fatal movement. Another ballot was, however, necessary to complete it; and when the votes again were cast and counted, Judge Harris had a clear majority, as follows:

On behalf of the supporters of Mr. Greeley, Senator Lapham now moved to make the nomination unanimeus. This was done amid the applicase of the galleries and the lobbies, and the Caucus adjourned to Monday evening at 7 o'clock, when a candidate for Regent of the University is to be nominated.

No higher evidence can be given of the care and skill with which the friends of the leading defeated candidate had conducted their canvass, and the fidelity with which they adhered to him through the contest, than the fact that his vote from the opening to the close steadily rose, reaching in the end seven more votes than were at any time thrown for Mr. Everts.

A vote for Mr. Evarts was made a test of fidelity the Regency. No excuses were allowed-no apologies admitted. The decree had gone forth, and the faithful must obey. It appears, then, that 42 was the utmost strength which the one-man power could rally in both pranches of the Legislature, in a caucus of 115 members! We hall it as an omen of better times.

The friends of Mr. Greeley had it in their power to ave nominated Judge Harris at any moment. At a late stage of the contest they were solicited to do so. But, they were constrained to stand firmly by their candidate to the end, partly by considerations of the oftiest principle, and partly by a wise cautien which proves it hazardous to change front in the face of an nemy. They all desired the defeat of Mr. Evarts. They knew the antegonistic relations which bad long existed between Judge Harris and the Regency. They were willing to see him nominated. They were not averse to his being the agent for the accomplishment of their main purpose-the overthrow of the Dictatorship, and the establishment upon its ruins of the principle of political independence in thought and action. may also state that there was an understanding between a considerable number of Judge Harris's sup porters and the friends of Mr. Greeley, by which whenever the number of the latter had reached a figure where the votes of the former would certainly elect their candidate, those votes were at once to be given. So, the friends of Mr. Greeley stood firm and looked on, while the Dictatorship committed suicide by sending its liegemen over to join the supporters of Judge Harris, and make him the nominee of the caucus, and the succes-Chieftain, with the bewildering alternative before him of falling into the hands of Greeley on the right, or Harris on the left, chose the lesser evil, and gave the word to march over and end the contest, his pallor of visage and tremer of voice surpassed those of any leader of a fortiorn hope when commanding the engineering the contest of a fortions have a fine further and would be arrested; the said she dish the best because the case here were and the contest, his pallor of the purpose of precuring abortion, which wide next the purpose of precuring abortion, which with the state of the purpose of precuring abortion, which with the case here were the second powds left by the Doctor was administered by the account of the second powds left by the Doctor was administered by the account of the second powds left by the Doctor was administered by the account of the second powds left by the Doctor was administered by the account of the second powds left by the Doctor was administered by the account of the second powds left by the Doctor was administered by the account of the particular of the purpose of precuring abortion, which without the purpose of precuring abortion which without the purpose of p sor of Governor Seward. When the veteran Evarts men proceeded to the third ballot, which was

near to apply the match to the train that is to blow been and his followers into the air. But, amid exhibitions of extreme embarrasament and painful anxiety the fine order issued from the Executive Chamber. The alacrity and precision with which this mandate of self-execution was obeyed, showed that the confidence which its author reposed in his train-bands was worthily bestowed. Though the success of the maneuver was not iretantaneous, it came with the second trial after the decree went forth. Right well may generous speciators of this memorable contest throw a wreath upon the grave of a captain who had devoted a life to the disciplining of such a soldiery.

At the close of the contest, Judge Harris, who had

spent a portion of the evening in the rooms of L'ent,-Gov. Campbell, at Congress Hall, was conducted to the Capitel, the crowd bearing him into the inner chamber of the Executive Department, where he received the congratulations of his friends. It was noticed that a few distinguished persons, who had been oscupying the adjoining ante-chamber during the greater part of the evening, did not join in these conquatelations. The most eminent among them seemed at that moment of jubilee to be engaged in pouring anotherms upon the heads of one or two individuals whom he charged with having consummated here tonight, by their opposition to Mr. Evarts, their treasonable conspiracy against his rule, which, as he alleged, first showed itself at Chicago. But this unseemly wrangle, on the very threshold of the Governor's Chamber, did not divert attention from the general hand-shaking going on in the robut as the result was not decisive, this discrepancy was tunda, nor suppress the hearty cheers which went up for the successful candidate. Somehow it looked as if the gentlemen who had come to his support at the last moment, and thus secured his nomination, were not half so happy over the result as those who had voted throughout for another man. Indeed, one had only to pass through the crowd to see at a glance that the supporters of Mr. Greeley were among the merriest. Many of them having been trained up in the belief that, in a contest like this, the Regence could hardly be defeated, they were as much gratified as surprised to find that it had finally fallen by its own nairderous hand. They congentulated the friends of Judge Harris upon the success of their favorite, who, in turn, congratulated them upon their common victory In fact, there was a complete fraternization between the two branches of the opposition to the Dictatorship. The hotels resounded with the joyous din, extorting from one of Mr. Evarts's supporters the remark, that "the Greelevites seemed to be in high feather to-night! Fire the clock tolled the hour of twelve, the hills which skirt the Hudson resounded with salves of artillery, whose long-drawn echoes rolling up and down the noble river, seemed to say-"Though minor offices may be bought and sold, the election of a United States Senator cannot be consummated, in the capital of the Empire State, by contract!"

THE BORDER-STATE CONVENTION.

VERMONT.

Gov. Fairbanks has appointed the following gentlemen as Commissioners from the State of Vermont to meet similar Commissioners from other States, February 4. The delegation left this city for Washington last evening: Ex-Gov. Hiland Hall, Lieut.-Gov. Levi Underwood, Gen. H. Henry Baxter, Hon. L. E. Chitteaden, Hon. B. D. Harris.

(By Telegraph,) ILLINOIS.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune. Seringento, Saturday, Feb. 2, 1861,

Messrs. John Wood, Gustavus A. Korner, Stephen T. Logan, Thomas J. Turner, and Burton C. Cook, all Republicans, have been appointed Commissioners by v. Yntes. INDIANA.

Indianapolis, Saturday, Jan. 2, 1861.
The Governor has appointed the Hon. C. B. Smith, P. A. Huckleman, G. S. Orth, E. W. H. Lewis, and T. C. Sleughton, Commissioners to Washington. CONNECTICUT.

HARTFORD, Coup., Feb. 3, 1861. Gov. Buckingham has appointed Commissioners to represent Connecticut at Washington.

FROM THE ISTHMUS AND SOUTH PACIFIC.

From The Panama Star and Herald, Jan. 24. This community was, on Monday last, electrified with the news received by the British steamer Lima, to the effect that Mosquera had been met about four lengues from the City of Neiva, on the Plains of Covote, and completely defeated by Gen. Joaquin

Paris.

Chil...—From this Republic the news is unimportant. In local matters the approaching election engages public attention, and it is loped that both the Government and opposition parties will agree on a line of policy which will tend to prevent a disturbance.

In the south the Indians have raveged the country, the forces and pasture in order to denive the

policy which will tend to prevent a distirbance.

In the south the Indians have raveged the country, burning the forage and pasture in order to deprive the army of all the recources the country might afford.

The market continues well supplied, and an improvement in business is daily looked for. Manufactured goods, metals, and liquors are abundant. Carolina Rice is scarce, and in demand.

A Lima letter of Jan. 14 says:

"As I said in one of my last letters, Congress has anthonized the Executive to declare war against Bolivia in case all diplomatic negotiations should fail; and to raise for this purpose a loan of \$4,000,000. Castilla has sent for tifled cannon to Europe, and the other day they received a great cargo of maskets, bought by Government agents in Europe, which were found here utterly worthless; thus they squander their money. But the war with Bolivia has not commenced yet, and the Bolivians know very well that the Peruvians are affaid of them."

Guaraquil., Jan. 15.—There is little news here at present, everything being exceedingly quiet. Since the catablishment of the new Government the country appears to have advanced rapidly.

pears to have advanced rapidly.

The next cacao crop does not promise to be very productive, owing to the lack of laborers in clearing the

land last season.

Cen. Flores left here some time since for Quito, where Congress is now in session. During the session, a President will be appointed, but who is to be the choice has not transpired. Doubtless Morena would be selected: but I learn that he has already declined. be selected; but I learn that he has already declined, as he prefers remaining Governor of Guayaquil, and Flores would not accept, willingly, to continue Commander-in-Chief of the army. These two, no doubt, will dictate who is to be put in the Presidential chair, and they will thus continue the virtual ruling power of the country. There is considerable talk of Castilla making another attempt at invading Ecuador; but this time he will be likely to receive a warmer reception, and should be undertake such an expedition, he is likely to meet with even less success than previously.

Anica, Jan. 8.—No news from this quarter: it is reported that Linnres is recruding strongly, and intends to invade Peru, but I do not believe it. The Peruyam frights Ananchas is at present in port, the

Pernylan frigate Amazonas is at present in port, the Loa having been ordered to Valparaise to be put on the floating dock.

THE NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS .- Parement to call, quite a number of the New-York Volunteers and Sec. L. Life Guard met at the Thirteenth Ward Republican Hendquarters, No. 144 Clinton street, on Saturday night, for the purpose of forming themselves into a regiment of Union Volunteers, and tendering their services to the Governor. As none of the officers were present to take the lead in the matter, the meeting adjourned to meet at the Mercer House on Wednesday evening next.

THE AESON POISONING CASE,-HUDSON CO. (N.J.) OTHE AND TERMINER .- The case for the prosecution closed on Saturday evening and the defendant's cause was opened in an eloquent speech by Mr. Gabrinski.

Mrs. Arm Steele, the first witness called for the defence, testified that Mrs. Absent told her that she had riceduced an abortion by taking poisonous drags. Wigness nave a long description of the condition in which she found the body after death.

Elizabeth Abson, the sides' step-despiser of the description of the control of the description of the descr

Appear and see Leg Many with 1 grayed and 10 femous actions incoming & . I it incoming at 2000 less his